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FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

June 18, 1988

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

SENATE

By Mr. BRADLEY (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG):
S. 2504. A bill to provide for the temporary suspension of duty on tamoxifen citrate for a 2-year period; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRADLEY (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG):
S. 2505. A bill to temporarily reduce the duty on certain fabrics used in making fire-protective garments for firefighters; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (by request):
S. 2506. A bill to extend the authorization of appropriations under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROTH:
S. 2507. A bill to provide advance notification of plant closings and mass layoffs; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN:
S. 2508. A bill to require that the United States Embassy in Mexico be located in the city of Guadalajara; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Mr. JOHNSTON):
S. Con. Res. 125. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that project impact of the combined accident reduction effort should receive the support of every State in the Nation and should be recognized as model project for education of the Nation's youth; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BRADLEY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 2498. A bill to require institutions of higher education receiving Federal financial assistance to provide certain information with respect to the graduation rates of student-athletes at such institutions; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

STUDENT-ATHLETES RIGHT TO KNOW ACT

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, the purity of experience and the immediate gratification of an athletic contest are rarely matched outside the sporting arena. Sports create overnight national stars who will capture the limelight for a day, a week, a season, or even a career. Some players become metaphors for the meaning of excellence.

Amateur athletics also understandably encourage the dream of a professional sports career and with it, fame and wealth. But for most amateur athletes that dream will never be realized. Too many student-athletes sacrifice academic achievement to the fantasy of professional sports. It is a national shame. Only one in 10,000 high school athletes who want a career in professional sports ever realize that aspiration. Those who do "make-it" can look forward to a career which averages only 4 years. Having forfeited their

education, even the most successful college athletes often face a life of uncertainty before their 30th birthday.

Bad habits often begin early. Too many high school athletes' dream more than they study. Coaches and schools get caught up in the press hype and excitement and put education on the back burner when it comes to student-athletes. The result is academic irresponsibility. An estimated 25 percent of the Nation's high school senior football and basketball players are functionally illiterate. What will they do when the glory of the last-second shot becomes only a memory?

Only 1 out of every 100 high school athletes will receive a scholarship to play at a Division I college. Most of those lucky few can expect a pressure-packed environment where academics and athletics collide in a world with heavy demands and little time.

Single-minded devotion to athletics among our Nation's schools and colleges can lead to exploitation and abuse of our young athletes. Coaches sometimes discourage particular majors and courses because their demands might detract from the student-athlete's commitment to sports. Less challenging classes and schedules make it easier to obtain the grades required for continued athletic eligibility.

Too often the result after 4 years is tragic for the young athlete. With eligibility exhausted and the dream of a professional career shattered, the athlete is unable to graduate.

With the athletic scholarship gone, the player can not afford to continue in school. The future that beckons is full of disappointment.

It should not end this way. With the proper balance between academics and athletics, sports can provide the means to an education that might otherwise be unattainable. Many athletes have applied the discipline of the arena to the classroom and have gone on to useful and satisfying careers. We need more success stories built on good habits and opportunities seized.

Within the proper framework of a school program, sports can foster and enhance the qualities of confidence, cooperation, integrity, and maturity. Parents, community leaders, coaches, and school officials must work together to create an environment where a young person can have a realistic opportunity to be both a student and an athlete. Then the roar of the crowd can be a pleasant memory, not a bitter reminder of opportunity lost.

That is why I am introducing, today, the Student-Athlete Right to Know Act. This act requires colleges and universities receiving Federal financial assistance to make public detailed information with respect to the graduation rates of student-athletes.

The act requires these institutions to report annually to the Secretary of Education graduation rates, including the graduation rates of student-athletes broken down by sport, race, and

sex. Among other information the act also calls for reporting of the average time needed to earn a degree, reported by sport, race, and sex.

The information is then to be made available to high school student-athletes and their families to aid them as they choose the school the student-athletes will attend.

Given the pressure on the high school athlete to "sign" with a particular school this information will serve them in making an informed judgment about the general character of the education they may expect to receive at the schools under consideration.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this Student-Athlete Right to Know Act. This straight forward effort will aid our Nation's student-athletes as they make this complex decision. Hopefully, an informed choice will lead to a real education and a college degree. For most students that is a much more realistic and valuable reward than dreams of a professional sports career.

By Mr. REID:

S. 2499. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to improve the administration of decennial censuses of population, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ADMINISTRATION OF DECENNIAL CENSUSES

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation requiring the addition of three key questions concerning housing to the 1990 decennial census. My bill is a companion to the one introduced in the House, H.R. 4550.

Last summer, I held 2 days of hearings in Nevada on the state of housing for low-income individuals. The testimony I received at these hearings was informative: explaining how national housing policy looks from the State and discussing the unique special needs of Nevada. But I also heard some unique testimony about the census. Nearly every local official told me how important the census information is to their ability to adequately assess the need for Federal assistance. Before these hearings, I assumed the census was merely a head count. I learned, however, that housing authorities rely heavily on published and unpublished census data when applying for housing assistance. Complete and accurate housing statistics are crucial to the activities of not just Public Housing Authorities, but of State and local governments, utility companies, developers, health officials, builders, mortgage bankers, realtors, and many, many other groups. Yet despite the demonstrated importance and need for accurate census information, the Office of Management and Budget had several key questions struck from the proposed census questionnaire for 1990. OMB ordered questions concerning plumbing facilities

training they wish to undertake and will thereby be able to limit the impact of their job loss. Again, the negative impact upon the families and the communities touched by the plant closing will be moderated by successful training efforts. This undeniable linkage between plant closing and adjustment assistance presents another clear reason for action on this freestanding plant closing bill.

Mr. President, by now all should be familiar with the provisions of the plant closing proposal. My bill requires that companies with at least 100 workers give 60 days' advance notice of:

First, a plant closing that results in an employment loss for at least 50 employees at the employment site, and

Second, a layoff of more than 6 months that results in employment loss for 50 or more employees, if 33 percent of the work force at an employment site are affected, or that results in an employment loss for 500 employees, whether or not 33 percent of the work force is affected. The bill exempts employers with fewer than 100 fulltime employees and specifies that in calculating the number of employees who have experienced an employment loss, only employees working 20 hours or more a week and have worked for the employer for at least 6 months be included.

The bill provides exceptions to the notice requirement for unforeseeable business circumstances and places limits on remedies for violation of the notice requirement.

Mr. President, the veto override failed by a very slim margin and it failed principally because of the inclusion of the plant closing language in the omnibus bill. The importance of this hard fought trade package, a bill that has been 3 years in the making, dictates that we move on quickly to consider a trade bill alternative. The President has expressed his willingness to do so. Elements of the leadership of Congress are ready to act. For us the path is clear if the will is present to enact a revised trade package.

I implore my colleagues to look beyond their partisan differences, to focus on the greater good for the economic future of the Nation and to move expeditiously to consider a second trade bill and a freestanding plant closing bill. My hope is that the bill I introduce today will represent a point of departure for development of a broadly accepted plant closing proposal; one that will receive administration and bipartisan congressional backing or will be enacted following a veto override.

By taking this approach we can all come away from the table winners and important trade policy legislation will have been put in place. The plant closing legislation I introduce today is an important step toward this end.●

By Mr. MOYNIHAN.
S. 2508. A bill to require that the United States Embassy in Israel be located in the city of Jerusalem; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

LOCATION OF U.S. EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I was surprised to learn that the Secretary of State has challenged a position on the status of Jerusalem formally endorsed by a bipartisan majority of both Houses of Congress.

When I introduced S. 2031 on October 31, 1983, I was asked not to press for a vote but to leave the matter to quiet diplomacy by the Department of State. Quiet diplomacy has achieved nothing. I regret that it now appears to have been abandoned.

The view of the Senate on this issue having previously been made clear, I therefore reintroduce the bill.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2508

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Notwithstanding any other Act, the United States Embassy in Israel and the residence of the American Ambassador to Israel shall hereafter be located in the city of Jerusalem.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1393

At the request of Mr. HEINZ, the name of the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1393, a bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to designate as nonmailable matter any private solicitation which is offered in terms expressing or implying that the offeror of the solicitation is, or is affiliated with, certain Federal agencies, unless such solicitation contains conspicuous notice that the Government is not inaking such solicitation, and for other purposes.

S. 1817

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG] were added as cosponsors of S. 1817, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that gross income of an individual shall not include income from U.S. savings bonds which are transferred to an educational institution as payment for tuition and fees.

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. GARN] was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 1817, supra.

S. 1897

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1897, a bill to recognize the organization known as the National Association of State Directors of Veterans' Affairs, Inc.

S. 2083

At the request of Mr. HEINZ the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. STAFFORD] was added as a cospon-

sor of S. 2083, a bill to ensure that certain railroad retirement benefits paid out of the dual benefits payments account are not reduced, and for other purposes.

S. 2098

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2098, a bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit discrimination against blind individuals in air travel.

S. 2136

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2136, a bill to deny discretionary project funds to States that voluntarily reduce the period of availability of interstate highway construction funds for any fiscal year.

S. 2189

At the request of Mr. ADAMS, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2189, a bill to create a Federal facility nuclear cleanup trust fund, to require the Secretary of Energy and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to enter into compliance agreements for environmental cleanup of Federal nuclear facilities, to create a special environmental counsel, to provide for research and development for Federal nuclear facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 2299

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2299, a bill to eliminate the exemption for Congress from the application of certain provisions of Federal law relating to employment, and for other purposes.

S. 2337

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2337, a bill to amend the U.S. Grain Standards Act to extend through September 30, 1993, the authority contained in section 155 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 and Public Law 98-469 to charge and collect inspection and weighing fees, and for other purposes.

S. 2367

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2367, a bill to promote highway traffic safety by encouraging the States to establish measures for more effective enforcement of laws to prevent drunk driving, and for other purposes.

S. 2382

At the request of Mr. MELCHER, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. DECONCINI], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] were added as cosponsors of